

BLACKFOOT COUNCIL HEAR APPEALS OF ASSESSMENT

The council of the Blackfoot municipality recently held a regular meeting in the municipal office, with all the council members present, namely: Berne Thorsen, Deputy-Reeve, Unbrink and Councilors Bolinger, Deschamps, Nelson and Wheatley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Coun. Wheatley moved and carried a resolution: That we sit as a Court of Revision and hear further appeals against the 1932 triennial assessment.

The appeal of M. Bolinger against north of the railway, N. W. 2-22-22 was the first case heard. It was decided on motion of Coun. Wheatley: That the average in this appeal be reduced by .56 of one acre and the assessment by \$20.00.

Mr. Bolinger next complained was against four parcels north of the railway, 8-22-22. The committee appointed by the council at the last meeting, Messrs. Nelson and Unbrink, brought in their report in the shape of field book form showing new classifications and assessment recommended. The report was submitted after viewing the grounds in the complaint.

Councillor Wheatley moved and carried: That the report of this committee be accepted and that the assessment be reduced in compliance with the said report; i.e., N. 2-22-22 reduced to \$340; north of railway N. W. 8-22-22 reduced \$259; north of railway S. E. 8-22-22 reduced \$80; north of railway S. W. 8-22-22 no change.

The report of revision was then closed on motion of Councillor Nelson.

The next motion was made by Councillor Wheatley and carried which is as follows: "Whereas the 1932 triennial assessment has been completed by the M. D. of Blackfoot, No. 218;

"And whereas the said assessment is some 21 1/2 per cent lower than the original triennial assessment for the year 1929;

"And where as excessive assessments were in complaint in respect to 170 parcels before the council sitting as a court of revision;

"And whereas said complained parcels being assessed in proportion to adjoining lands were not assessed notwithstanding the fact of this council agreeing with complainants for virtue of reduction against said parcels leaving noncomplaint lands without adjustment and consequential inequalities;

"And whereas we are unanimously agreed as to the whole triennial assessment being excessive but not wishing to vacate either time or money by the registering of a blanket complaint with consequential registered letters to all interested parties we did allow said assessment to stand with the intent of taking the entire question with the Alberta Assessment Commission;

"Therefore be it resolved that the question of a material reduction of our 1932 triennial assessment be taken up with the Alberta Assessment Commission and that the said commission be requested to appoint representatives to meet with them to show why the said 1932 triennial assessment is excessive as heretofore claimed;

The secretary reported approving arrangements for farm help under the farm help employment relief plan to Messrs. Lawdson and Harvey, each one man.

PROF. PHELPS SPEAKS TO LOCAL CANADIAN CLUB

Prof. Phelps lectured to a very appreciative audience in the Gleichen B.C.O.F. Hall last Wednesday night. After reaching Calgary from Drumheller on a freight train with only five minutes to spare to make connections to Gleichen, the members of the Gleichen Club were indeed delighted with

GUNNERS WIN SECOND ROUND PLAY DOWN SERIES

Monday night at Vulcan the Gunners came out on top with a score of 3-1 and for the round 5-1. The goals were made by the following: T. Johnston from C. Brown, Bulmer, unassisted and Camp, Brown unassisted.

Friday night Gleichen entered the second round of the play-off, playing the Vulcan Elks here. The Gunners won the game by a 2-0 score. The first period was evenly divided with both teams playing cautiously and waiting for the breaks that never came. The second was speedily won by Gleichen outskating their rivals and scoring right into the net for close plays. Finally Maynard picked up McKay's rebound and scored. At no time did the Vulcan boys get in their shots being of the long variety. In the third game Gleichen again scored by McKay getting a pass from Nelson. The Gunners also, a couple of dandy chances to score, especially the ending in front of the goal. The third game Gleichen was shaking from all angles from the vicinity of the blue line. They made Holes a save 12 times while the Vulcan goal was hit 10 times.

Vulcan: Lewis, Monkman, Knier, Bob Marshall, Ferguson, Allan Marshall, Norton, Thomas, Laroche and L. Ross. Manager Dohy.

Gunners: Robert Johnston, Maynard, Marquardt, McKay, C. Brown, Nelson, Bulmer, Simpson, T. Brown, J. Mias, manager.

Referee Harold Marphy.

The Cluny Explorers visited Gleichen Saturday morning and played hockey with the Gleichen Lions. The game ended with a score of 3-2 in favor of the Lions. The Cluny goal was made by Freeman Telford and Hugh Buchanan, for the Lions Alex Murray made two and Campbell Evans one. There was lots of fun watching this lively net-work. For the spectators watching this game, especially the endgames in front of the goals. The little fellows have the right idea of how to play hockey and no doubt in the years to come some of them will find their way to the lineup of the mighty Gunners. A game may be played in Cluny Saturday morning. Cluny line up: Louis McDonald, Alex Murray, Hugh Buchanan, A. Mustard, Freeman Telford, Raymond L'Huereux, Jack Edwards, Ray Fairbairn, Elliot Evans, Louie McDonald, Alex Murray, Kipps Schmidt, Teddy Eglime, Elliot Evans, John Jeffers, Edgar Taylor, Howard Warner, Cecil Butts, Jack Hauer, Campbell Evans.

The game several of the mothers of the Gleichen players entertained both teams to a hot dinner at the home of Campbell and Elliot Evans.

Rockford and the Deerfoot Club played here Monday evening. The score was very one-sided and in favor of Rockford. The Indians made the mistake of having too many very young players on their lineup. The very interesting address on the topic of "Continuity and Change" by Rev. H. H. Ellis was the first of an educational tour conducted in the heart of England during the past summer, the speaker pointed out the continuity existing in so many things in life. In closing, however, the second part of the topic was clearly and convincingly demonstrated. Modern life, new inventions, different conceptions of life and recent inventions and discoveries were related creatively and opposite picture to that existing in this world. The Gilbert family rendered an opening selection of music.

The Gleichen Canadian Club is indeed grateful to the association of Canadian Club for the splendid type of lectures provided for and it was only due to the extremely cold weather and the fact of the hospital being full on the day that the hall was not packed to capacity.

St. Andrew's W. A. will put on a skit drive in Legion Hall Thursday, February 22nd, at 8 p.m.

MUCH INTEREST IN LOCAL BONSPIEL LAST WEEK

The annual Gleichen Bonspiel which was run off last week was probably the most successful ever held. With some 23 rinks entered great interest was maintained during the entire time thespiel lasted despite the severity of the weather for a couple of days.

The following is a list of the rinks that entered:

A. Gray, Stinchmore; W. Gray, Stinchmore; Levenard, Arrowwood; Zeaty, Cluny; McViney, Arrowwood; Zeaty, Arrowwood; Stone, Rocky; Robert, Cluny; Larson, Standish; Law, Standish; Bragg, Rocky; Ford, Nelson; Arrowwood; Horton, Rocky; Schaffer, Cluny; Hales, Arrowwood; Gleichen rinks were: Harrison, Rock, Reid, Kessau; House, Clifford, Boyd, McCallum and McDonald.

In the Binks trophy event the following entered the semi-finals winning as follows: Back from Boyd, Clifford from Reid, Levenard from Zeaty, Harrison from Pineau. Clifford and Harrison reached the final which was won by Harrison.

A place in the foam of the Distributors' events was secured by Clifford from Gray, Levenard from Zeaty, Stone from Bragg, McDonald from Neber. In the final McDonald led to Clifford, who won first prize in the Distributors' competition. The consolation event was the most highly contested with 17 rinks entering. W. Gray, Schaffer, Law, A. Gray, Hales, Pineau, Reid and Beatty were the eight. Schaffer, Hales, Hales, Reid in the semi-finals, Schaffer and Hales in the final, with Hales carrying the honors home to Arrowwood.

DASHES FROM CRAIGANTLER AND DISTRICT

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Grant and Arthur attended the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. MacMillan, on Jan. 14 at the Tudor school. Well over 100 people gathered to do honor to their neighbors. Scotch dancing, old time and modern dancing was enjoyed by all. At midnight a splendid lunch was served, after which the honored guests were the recipients of some valuable presents. Mr. Dr. Henderson making the presentation. Mr. Knowles addressed the guests was well received. Some 300 songs were enjoyed. Mr. Hales and Mr. Longbottom likewise taking part with short addresses. Mr. and Mrs. MacMillan were well known to the number of Gleichen people and some were very sorry they did not know about the event.

Miss Morrow invited Miss Marcom and her pupils of Can-am school to a Valentine frolic. Both schools enjoyed themselves.

Mr. Editor your article on the Kant Kick Klub should have been signed by St. Shasta. It would have been taken better by the readers. This article was put in the same column as the Craigmlen news and as you will notice Mr. H. H. Ellis has a reply and this gentleman had a talk with me on the subject and said if he was to be elected chairman for life he would like to make it a real club and not imaginary. S. S. please take notice.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Col. A. G. Lewis has returned from a two weeks visit to the Pacific coast.

Ted Krause makes an announcement in this issue that should interest all readers.

Carl Johnston is seriously thinking of going into the banking business. He was the put as the result of the game Monday night at Vulcan. This makes the third avenue he has won this winter on hockey games.

Mrs. J. A. Black has at the present time visiting here her mother Mrs. Graham and aunt Mrs. Campbell of Provost.

Here and There

"The decrease in freight car which began in 1929 has continued about as steadily as a rock up to the end of the first week of December, 1932. The freight car had been loaded on all Canadian railways than for the same period of the previous year during the same period of this year 1932. The decline in freight car revenue has been fairly steady. For the first ten months of 1932 Canadian Pacific revenue declined 22.1 per cent as compared with that of 1930. For the first ten months of this year no decline there was a further decline of 14.4 per cent. The decline appears to be a continuing one in that for many years we shall see them entirely eliminated and our earnings back where they were in 1929."—E. W. Beatty, M.C., Chairman and President, Canadian Pacific Railway, in his review of 1932.

In the vanguard of the winter vacation traffic to the White Sea and the Orient, the Canadian Pacific line has been "Japan" cleared the Narrows at Vancouver, January 14 with a list of 41 passengers.

Recent payment by Great Britain of \$55,540,000 war debt instalment, reminds old-timers of the war days when \$94,000,000 in gold was shipped by Canadian Pacific Express from Asia to England, via Canada, and was carried across the Dominion on a special Canadian Pacific train, having absolute right-of-way. The train travelled without incident and was protected by scores of armed guards.

"Dark and uncertain outlook may appear to the casual onlooker, but in fact this is the worst field the year has not been without important developments leading towards a more stable situation and encouragement."—E. W. Beatty, M.C., Chairman and President, Canadian Pacific Railway, in his review of 1932.

"Through intelligent education the economic and social policy of war was eventually recognized, in the view of the Sir Norman Angell, British economist and dissuader of war illusions. He said pointedly by Canadian Pacific liner 'Mastonia' after a lecture tour in the United States.

ROYAL BANK MONTHLY LETTER

Great hope is felt that the World Economic Conference will solve the difficulties which are preventing business recovery, certainly its failure would be an calamity on the intelligence of those directing the course of world affairs. As yet, no agenda is available but in a general way its task is to provide formulae for the solution of our present difficulties. In advance, the United States has requested that the subject of war debts and tariffs be excluded from the agenda. It seems impossible to keep these out of the discussion, but the solution may be that the war debt problem will be settled independently prior to this conference, a commensurate greatly to be desired. What then are the outstanding factors responsible for the world depression? The answer to this question seems to be a babel of voices, each announcing its own pet theory.

It is a popular idea that the fall in world prices is the result of overproduction. The fact is that the total purchasing power of the world governed by the total volume of production valued current prices, and purchasing power can be increased only by increased production. Commodities pay for commodities. Money is only a medium of exchange and all exchange is ultimately barter. Demand and supply therefore are reciprocal. Were the fall in prices due to increased production no further explanation would have to be looked for, but, in fact, the fall in

prices with diminished production. The total value in money output of the world is decreased both by the percentage by which prices fall and by the decrease in the physical volume of production.

These wide fluctuations in the money value of output are clearly a monetary phenomenon which, if properly understood, could be prevented. When the average of all prices declines, this can only be explained by an under-supply of that in which prices are expressed, i.e., money, and it would seem that if the effective supply of money is kept in the right relation to production of commodities, the phenomena of declining average price level would not occur.

Another school takes as its interference with trade through imposition of tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions is the factor responsible for the major portion of our difficulties. Unquestionably, the world is far less prosperous than it would be if all such interference were abolished, but quotas and exchange restrictions, however, are new phenomena developed since the depression commenced and brought in to us only to protect the tariff economy of countries against the drastic drop in world prices. Inflation and dumping duties were materially increased for the same reason. To the extent that these changes are a result of the depression, they should be no great difficulty in doing away with them, as business gradually improves. The idea of world free trade, however, is not one for which the most enthusiastic idealist dare hope. In most countries, protection has created vested interests the liquidation of which, except over long periods, would prove a disturbing and painful process; moreover, the spirit of nationalism fostered in all countries can be appealed to successfully to cloud this issue. Therefore until we reach that far-off divine event when we shall have the parliament of man and the federation of the world we shall probably have tariffs, reasonably justified, perhaps by reasons of national defense, different standards of living, etc. Nevertheless, there probably will be no derogation at the conference who will not freely admit that a general reduction in tariff and a removal of other restrictions upon international trade would prove of great benefit to all countries.

Many thoughtful men have pointed out with much justification that the world has only been prosperous in the past when the more advanced countries were leading industries in the large scale to undeveloped areas. This development has involved large transfers of capital, which have almost ceased during the past few years. With the enormous proportions of transactions of this character in default it is useless to expect more than a gradual resumption of foreign lending, except in the case of particular developments where the projects are controlled by the nationals of the lending country; perhaps, even this alternative does not hold too great hope, since in the later stages of the depression we have seen prohibitive restrictions of profits and even cancellation of contracts previously entered into in good faith. Such interference has a long way to discourage similar enterprises on a large scale for some years to come. Also, with the experience of the past few years fresh in their minds, governments in need of development of their latent natural resources may hesitate to permit large-scale foreign borrowings.

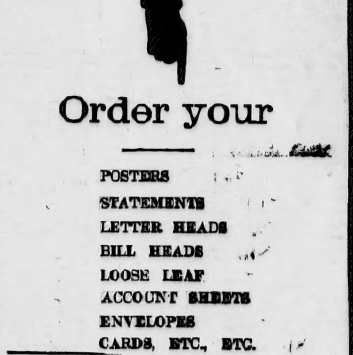
One outstanding characteristic of the initiation of the depression was ruthless cutting off of the further money absolutely necessary to complete unfinished projects, with the result that in many cases the expenditure already incurred was rendered worthless. It should be noted, however, that the quick recovery which followed the slump of 1920-21 was greatly aided by assistance rendered by international community, backed by governments providing assistance to countries which had made otherwise had had only a painfully slow (Continued on another page)



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from The Call

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND

1929



"Fresh from the Gardens"

Less Criticism; More Co-Operation

Within a few days Parliament will re-assemble at Ottawa after a long Christmas and New Year adjournment, and almost simultaneously the Legislatures of all the Western Provinces will meet in annual session. In view of conditions at present prevailing, people will manifest a deeper interest in the proceedings of their elected representatives than is usually the case. When times are prosperous and everybody busy, people are inclined to let their Parliament and Legislatures very much for granted, but, with the times temporarily out of joint, people not only take a greater interest in public affairs, but adopt a much more critical attitude.

At the very time this more critical attitude develops, and when many people are inclined to demand and expect the impossible of their public men, the very conditions which develop this attitude of mind also create problems extremely difficult of solution, paralyzing the best intentions and the keenest desire on the part of members of Parliament and Legislatures to sincerely grapple with and solve them. In their impatience for definite and immediate results, many people adopt a most unfair attitude towards those in whom the nation has reposed its confidence and who, like the masses of the people, are anxious to do the best they can to overcome existing difficulties and right existing wrongs.

True, public men differ in their views as to what should be done, but in this they merely reflect the general public opinion. At the same time it is impossible to find any two neighbors actually agreeing upon politics and methods that should be adopted. True, too, public men in their endeavors to find solutions make mistakes, but in this they are not one whit different from the average man who today may be vigorously criticizing and condemning legislators for their mistakes. Because of the very magnitude and complexity of the problems now confronting the country, and many of which cannot be solved by any one Province or nation, but only through united action by all nations, men occupying representative and responsible positions are deserving of sympathy and understanding, irrespective of party affiliations.

When Parliament meets it will have the Duff Commission report on the railway problem to deal with. In striving to reach a solution of this large and intricate problem, some things will, no doubt, have to be done which will not be pleasing to all sections, or classes, or parties. There will be some unfavorable inconveniences and sacrifices, and if such such interest, class or community adopts a purely selfish attitude and emphasizes its own particular rights and privileges to the extent of ignoring the benefits to be obtained upon the whole country, then there can be little hope of any solution being reached.

At this time, as was the case during the war, individuals and communities must take the broader viewpoint of the welfare of the whole country. Our Parliamentary representatives must approach the problem from that standpoint, rather than from the standpoint of their individual constituency. And this general statement of policy is likewise applicable to other large issues which now face Parliament. None of them can be decided upon local or provincial viewpoints; they must be dealt with as national problems. If people generally will keep this idea firmly fixed in their minds there will be less tendency to indulge in criticism, and the finding of solutions made much easier.

In our Western Legislatures major questions that will call for consideration and action include the problem of financing the most effective legislation dealing with such matters as adjustment of debts, arrears of taxes, balancing budgets, measures to alleviate unemployment, and to provide adequate relief where needed, while at the same time not further increasing the burden of taxation already almost beyond the ability of the people to carry. To these matters our legislators, irrespective of party affiliations, we believe, be treated to bring their best judgment in really sincere efforts to find the very best policies and put them into effect.

Irrespective of what is done, or not done, there will, of course, be some disappointed people. Possibly, everyone will not be satisfied with the results. Where one approves of what is done, there will disapprove, and where one disapproves will approve. It is ever so in a democracy, but it is out of this condition of views and opinions that the best legislation is brought through. Through compromise that democratic representative government can be carried on. It is always the average view that must prevail for the average good, not the extremist views of either the right or the left.

The thought we wish to emphasize and leave with our readers is, that the responsibility for successfully carrying out the best legislation through these troubled times does not rest solely upon members of Parliament and Legislatures. It rests equally upon the individual citizen. Instead of adopting a whole critical attitude, a fault-finding attitude, the individual citizen should extend friendly advice and assistance to his elected representative, and should co-operate with him in the common endeavor to work out what is practical and best for all, whether it is everything such citizens favors and desires or not. Only so can the best results be achieved in times of stress and difficulty like the present; only in fact, can a maximum of wise policies and good government be obtained. It is not good citizenship, but the reverse of it, to make demand for impractical, impossible policy, and then to criticize and oppose what actually is done.

This is a time for all to work together, whether in government or opposition. This is a time for all to merge into one; in fact such a merging might be a mistake because constructive criticism in times like these is more important than in more normal times, but all criticism should be constructive, and co-operation should be the order of the day. And it should be extended fully and cordially to every elected representative, and to every action by his elected representatives in Parliament and Legislatures and municipal council.

Scheme To Aid Fishermen
That completion, Scotland, and equip fishing boats and man them with unemployed fishermen is a plan being considered by the town council. The boats would be built locally and equipped with the latest fishing devices. They would be loaned to the men and the town fishermen share in the catch.

Was So Short of Breath Could Not Lie Down to Sleep

Mrs. P. J. Charnoff, Gloucester, B.C., writes: "I had been so troubled with shortness of breath and difficulty in lying down to sleep. I could hardly get any sleep, and I was so short of breath that I could not lie down to sleep. I tried all kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I had taken three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and since then I have felt better in every way."

Be sure to get all drug and general stores; put only by The T. M. Milburn Co., Ltd.

Looking Into the Future

Dean Inge Draws Another Glimpse of Future

Dean Inge drew a picture of England 1,000 years hence when speaking in London recently. He considered that by that time England would have a population of only 200,000,000—about half the present population—and that they would live mainly in villages.

Physicists and astronomers tell us there is no reason why this planet should not be habitable by human beings a million years hence, but whether the human beings will be at all like us and recognizable as men is very difficult to say," he said.

"London may be a hundred feet under water 30,000 years hence, and another ice-age is due at some period which may make these islands uninhabitable."

"I do not think it is at all possible that we shall ever colonize Mars or Venus or that we shall ever be able to go to the moon. I do not think many people believe in the canal which an ingenious American saw there."

As for Venus, there is some reason to think the whole planet is under water. We might have one nice hot bath there before being devoured by the elements. Besides, there is the impossibility of ever getting there."

The Dean said that our race had not 10,000 years ago made any progress with the discovery of tools. Still, of 1,000 years ago which had been found seemed to have brains as good as our own.

The changes going on were for the most part degenerative. Our laws were getting narrower. We were becoming halder.

Possibly our sight and hearing were not so good as those of the savages.

Our sense of smell was less keen, and

Landlord Accepts Vegetables

Fruit Also Helps Pay Rent in New South Wales

If people in New South Wales cannot pay their rent in cash landlords are accepting barter rather than turn them out. Potatoes, turnips, melons and pumpkins are being paid, but not any more of land. One tenant gave his landlord more than 100 cases of fruit, and still is settling each week. Fruit, a man in Parliament may be in reality and his landlord will be in his produce shop. An Australian mechanic supplies the owner of his house with milk and eggs, and has offered to keep his car in condition. Another tenant delivers loads of wood. A dairymaid, suffering from a milk varicella, has been hired by her landlord. The War Service House Commission backed when a tenant attended to deliver several hundred pounds of pumpkins.

Landing Field Part Of Cruiser Equipment

Swedish Ship Under Construction Will Be Up-To-Date

Equipped with its own landing field the Swedish cruiser "Gotland," now under construction, will be an interesting experiment in sea warfare. The landing field itself will be a small, heavy strip of canvas, which will pick up seaplanes travelling at full speed. The planes will run up on the outer end of the strip which will rest on cross-ropes parallel. Then the planes, with folded wings, will be hauled up the canvas incline to the deck by a hoisting crane. To launch the planes a rotating catapult will be employed which can shoot the planes into the air even against a contrary wind.

Imperial Airways Recovers

Imperial Airways has since its inception, flown just on 10,000,000 miles and have carried over 200,000 passengers and more than 6,000 tons of mail, parcels, and urgent freight. From the all-important aspect of reliability, the figure for flights completed to schedule has risen from 73.3 per cent in 1924 to 96.16 per cent in 1925.

Comfort Or Necessity?

Either the women are going in more for comfort than they used to, or for the sake of getting their hair, A. R. Gearing, of Philadelphia, president of the National Shoe Retailers' Association, says: "There is a bigger shoe trade for women noticeable in the last few years."

Australia is sometimes called the "lucky land." The bones of some of the trees there are so arranged as always to present their edges to the sky.

ARM NUMB WITH RHEUMATISM

Woman's Thanks To Kruschen

"I have been suffering from rheumatism for years, and one time I could scarcely walk with my feet. The thumb of my left hand was so stiff I could not bend it. I was afraid to get to bed, as my right hand and arm up to the elbow were stiff, and the pain was just terrible until I got the circulation going again. I started to take a half-teaspoon of Kruschen in a glass of hot water before breakfast and believe me I feel a different woman. I tell everyone what I take, and the good it has done me."—(Mrs. W.A.H.)

Kruschen contains six mineral salts which tone up the liver, kidneys and stomach, and keep them working smoothly and efficiently. The reward of this natural cleanliness is a fresh and invigorated blood-stream. Potent uric acid is expelled through the natural channels, and the pains of rheumatism cease. And as you continue with Kruschen, your whole body and brain responds to its purifying force.

Armament Expenditures

United States Appears To Be The Most Cautious In This Respect

The incidence by spokesman of the United States in the Paris peace conference, President Hoover, Mr. Stimson, Senator Borah and apparently three out of four newspapers in the country, are all in agreement that the greatest danger in the way of outlays on armaments is the United States itself. "The Temps" gives these comparative figures: The President of the United States insists that what he believes is a formidable increase in military expenditures constitutes one of the most important factors in the world-wide disquietudes of national budgets with an unfavorable effect on credit and on monetary systems. But no country in the world has increased its military expenditure to the same proportion as the United States. He has increased theirs, even though the country is not exposed to any danger, and the expenditure has been to obtain naval parity with Great Britain.

In 1915 the whole military and naval expenditure of the United States was \$227,000,000. In 1930, according to figures communicated by Washington to Geneva, the total figure had reached \$700,000,000.

Return To Barter

Balkans Are Considering Such A Medium For Exchange

Cash money has become so scarce in Central European countries that a return to barter, with wine the medium of exchange has been inaugurated in many instances. In the Balkans, in Yugoslavia, the authorities have contracted with an Austrian firm for 100 caravans of brass part per week in the amount there. These will be paid by delivery in Austria of 10,000 Yugoslavian jugos.

Monetary negotiations are under way between the Czech-Slovak Republic and Hungary.

Under the present arrangement each side receives payment for mileage on its travels sold for the other. The monthly balance due Czechoslovakia from Hungary is running about 1,000,000 Czech crowns a month. Hungary cannot conveniently cover the amount in cash and has offered to settle monthly with Hungarian pigs.

Waging War On Rats

Britain has started a war on its 10,000,000 rats. The campaign was launched in Rat Week and is being pursued vigorously in parts of the country. Blackness in destroying rodents by half the number of the threats to nullify the efforts of the rat bait, according to a Ministry of Agriculture official, had intended co-operation is expected to bring about success.

"Do you have much variety at your boarding house?"

"Well, we have three different names for the meals."

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The Road To Mandalay

Fascinating Experiment Being Carried Out In London College

An experiment as fascinating to the layman as it is to the scientist is being conducted in a hall basement in University College, London, England. Trades are still changing from the days of the Middle Ages, but they will not do so very long if the port of the thimble can be fitted with the port of the thimble. The port of the thimble is still being changed by the University of London. The port of the thimble is still being changed by the University of London.

A working model of Bangor harbor as it was in 1875, according to the Admiralty chart of that year, has been constructed. Artificial tides, meanders, currents are created, and the proper amount of sill is supplied. Five weeks, on the model, are equivalent to 10 years on the trevally. At the end of five weeks the water will be shut off, and the experimenters will then see whether the condition of the model harbor corresponds with that of Bangor harbor itself. If it does, the water will be turned on again and allowed to run for seven days, when it will be seen whether the model will be like the year 2000, but if it does not, then something is wrong with the experiment, and it will have to be corrected.

The beauty of the experiment is that if Bangor harbor and its processes of change can be duplicated on a small scale in a college basement, the model harbor will be a valuable tool in the study of the silting process can be worked out in the same place, and there will be no need of constructing costly docks at Bangor without moving the model harbor to the sea.

It will be effective, it is a romantic thought that the road to Mandalay, where the flying boats play, is going to be kept open with the help of a college—Detroit News.

Might Be Good Idea

Orion Would Probably Welcome A Canadian Ship Boat

"Why not a Canadian Ship Boat?" asks the Montreal Star in calling attention to the action of one hundred producers and manufacturers in Australia who are vowing to send a tall, slender ship boat to the Far East early this year with the object of displaying Australian goods to the people of the Far East. States, New Guinea, China and Japan. Why should Canadians not emulate the enterprise of the Australians and send a Canadian ship boat to the Orient? Canada has just as many products and manufacturers in which the people of the Far East are likely to be interested as Australia.

The first point of call on the steamer "Lettie," which brought to Canada a picked cargo of Scottish products. Scottish manufacturers were made to feel that the steamer was a good one. Why not a Canadian ship boat to the Far East? States, New Guinea, China and Japan. Why should Canadians not emulate the enterprise of the Australians and send a Canadian ship boat to the Orient? Canada has just as many products and manufacturers in which the people of the Far East are likely to be interested as Australia.

Jolles Take Possession Of Abandoned Farms

"Shuckers" In Michigan Manage To Eat The Existence

With wide-spread unemployment in the United States, the shuckers, or squatters are known in Michigan, are roaming through rural sections of the state, appropriating abandoned farms. Most of the shuckers are single men. A few, however, take their families along with them. They manage to eke out an existence by bagging and hunting, sometimes hiring themselves out to farmers for board.

Conservation officers and police are co-operating in an effort to control the wanderers, who constitute a national menace. The law enforcement agencies are doing their best to control them. In the Upper Peninsula, a virtually every abandoned farm house has been occupied by the shuckers.

Not Very Acceptable

Japan Shipped 1,421,973 Electric Lamps Out Of The Country Last Year. By way of making ourselves, we have been sending light for years into dark corners of the earth such as Japan, and now that country reports that it has a somewhat respectable number. Hardware and Metal reports that the Canadian electric lamp is greatly disturbed by a tremendous increase in importations from Japan. Last month, ending October 31, Japanese lamps to the number of 1,421,973 entered Canada, compared with 125,217 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Meerschaum, used in making fine pipes, is a mineral dug in Asia Minor. It is chemically in consistency with the first sample, but burns rapidly when exposed to air.

Beautiful Cape Town

South Africa City Has A Noble Setting and Wonderful Climate

It may be truthfully be said that the location of Cape Town in the world compares with the Cape Peninsula, South Africa, either in scenery, climate, verdure, woods, water, salubrity, or any other factor that renders it a most desirable place to live in.

Table Mountain, upon which Cape Town rests its shoulders while its feet dangle in Table Bay, throws its ever-changing shadows upon a land of trees, flowers, delicious game, olive groves, pine woods, heathful hills and arid-tilled valleys.

In all the world there is, perhaps, no city so absolutely beautifully situated as Cape Town. A noble site for a city could hardly be imagined. It rivals Gibraltar and Constantinople, Bombay and San Francisco. Immediately behind the town, which lies along the sea, the majestic mass of Table Mountain rises to a height of 3,500 feet, a steep slope capped by a long line of sharp peaks, some of which are over 1,000 feet high, and to the right and left by bold, isolated peaks. The romantic scenery of the bay is fronted, the towering crags being, and the beautiful beaches which rise on either side makes a landscape of unusual grandeur.

Cape Town enjoys a most equable climate. There is a wealth of sunshine at all seasons of the year. The breeze blowing fresh from the sea keeps the rays of the African sun. Freshness of air is maintained by the sea breeze from the world via the Southern Hemisphere will reach Cape Town on the 18th of next April. Visitors will be amazed at the variety of orchids that grow with all the way from the outskirts of Cape Town to the tops of Table Mountain.

Some people may be content with viewing the scenery, but the display of flowers offered for sale in the attractive booths on Adderley Street, but to properly appreciate the beauty of the country, the flowers they should be seen growing in their natural habitats.

One of the strange flowers found in the Cape is the "mimosa," whose delicate stems turn black if handled. Another is the "mimosa" whose leaves are covered with sticky glandular hairs for catching insects on which it feeds.

Cape Town is, in the same latitude as Montevideo, Uruguay, and Sydney, Australia.

Find Fossil Bed In West

Evidence Of Prehistoric Age Discovered Near Swift Current

Discovery of a new locality for fossil mammals in the province of Saskatchewan is announced by Dr. L. S. Russell and Dr. R. D. W. Wilkinson of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Ottawa. Working in the vicinity of Swift Current, the two government paleontologists obtained a small collection of fossil teeth, which proved to represent animals of late Pleistocene age, not previously found in Canada. Such fossils have been found in Utah, and have been more recently discovered in southern California.

The Saskatchewan collection includes teeth of a rhinoceros, of a mammoth (large, horn-bearing beast), of a three-toed horse, primitive antelope-like creatures, and a ferret-like animal. Most interesting is a single rabbit tooth, one of the oldest known records of such animals.

The fossil-bearing beds are part of a great sheet of coarse-grained rocks, extending over the Cypress Hills and outward to Swift Current, and resting on an irregular surface of the older formations. There are indications here that southern Saskatchewan during the early part of the age of mammals had valleys and uplands differing in elevations by as much as 1,400 feet.

Facts About Germany

The "average man" in Germany eats 164.9 pounds of meat and drinks 216 pints of beer a year, and consumes slightly over a third of a pint of milk a day, according to Berlin statistical experts. Berlin has one beer house and one telephone booth for every 271 inhabitants. There is one law suit for every two citizens, one policeman for every 259, and one municipal official for every 100.

A Floating City

Among the "comforts" provided for passengers on the new French liner "Normandie" is a theatre, a "dinner-dance" of shops, a casino, a dance music, winter garden, and a garage. The ship also has its separate wireless installations on board.

During the year ending December 31, 1931, Saskatchewan shipped 207,809 tons of lignite coal from local mines to supply fuel needs in the province of Manitoba.

Try Miss McFarlane's Favorite Recipe for BISCUITS

1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup flour
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup lard
1/2 cup oil
1/2 cup water

Put together four, baking powder and salt. Cut in the butter shortening. Now add the chilled liquid to make soft dough. You don't want it too stiff and do not handle more than is necessary. Roll out the dough with a rolling pin. Each thickness. Cut out with a flour sifter. Bake in a hot oven for 10 minutes. Bake in a hot oven for 10 minutes. Bake in a hot oven for 10 minutes.

For Light, Flaky Biscuits use Magic Baking Powder.

says Miss M. McFarlane, Dietitian of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto

"I know it is pure, and free of ingredients."

Miss McFarlane's opinion is based on a thorough knowledge of food chemistry, and on close study of food effects upon the body. On practical cooking experience, too.

Most dietitians in public institutions, like Miss McFarlane, are Magic exclusively. Because it is always uniform, dependable, and gives consistently better baking results.

Magic is the favorite of Canadian housewives. It outsells all other baking powder combined.

You'll find Magic makes all your baked foods unusually light and tender... and gives you the same perfect results every time.

Free Cook Book—When you bake at home, the new Magic Cook Book will give you dozens of recipes for delicious baked foods. Write to Standard Baking Co., 121, Beaver Avenue and Liberty Street, Toronto, Ont.

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The First "Hello" Girl

Assisted Her Sixty Years Ago During Her Experiments

"You say 'hello' while I listen," Alexander Graham Bell told a little Irish girl who lived in the house in Haverhill, Mass., where he was experimenting with a conglomeration of batteries and wires out of which was to emerge the modern telephone.

She did as instructed and then became the first "hello girl." That was some 60 years ago, before Bell had exhibited his telephone at the Centennial exposition of 1876.

The girl, Mrs. John J. O'Donnell, 80, died the other day in California. It does not appear that she was ever a regularly employed telephone operator. Indeed, there was an interval of many years between the time her voice went over the wire and when a vast army of "hello girls" were giving right numbers, and now and then a wrong one, to millions of telephone users.

Mrs. O'Donnell lived to see the number of hello girls increase from one (herself) to some 100,000 before the advent of the dial system began to depose their ranks. She also lived to see the pleasant and famous title of "hello girl" officially banned. For years the operators have not said "hello." It is a waste of time and doesn't mean anything, efficiency experts decree. Maybe so, but in spite of the experts, "hello" comes as naturally to the lips of the average phone user as it did to Bell himself when he gave the first "hello girl" her assignment.

The girls may come and may go, their exit hastened by the dial, but "hello" will still ring over the wires.

Believe Eskimos Were Once Highly Civilized

But Race Degenerated Instead Of Continuing To Improve

A prehistoric pair of "snow goggles" dug from a frozen grave in Northern Alaska, has added a new chapter to the history of the human race in the Arctic.

The goggles of ivory with narrow eye slits to shut out the glare of the sun, and made of walrus ivory, are real thousands of years to the long lost "civilization" of the Eskimos.

The Smithsonian Institute in announcing the find at Peled Barrow, Alaska, said the discovery of the goggles and other ancient relics "literally turns upside down" old ideas of man's past in the Far North.

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chest COLDS

best treated by stimulation and inhalation

Just rub on VICKS VapoRub

ACTS TWO WAYS AT ONCE

Hard To Understand

Why Ecclesiastical Crowded Pullman and Left Day Coaches Empty

W. F. McDermott, writing in the *Chicago Tribune* today, says the "charming thing about this depression is the number of people who seem to be unaffected by it. I made a brief holiday trip to Indianapolis. The long trains were made up of Pullmans and coaches.

The Pullman car in which I had a seat was crowded. Every chair was occupied and babies played about on the floor.

There was that general air in the Pullman of crowding, excitement and happy confusion, perfumed with the aroma of bananas, that I remembered from the days of my youth when the railways ran very cheap coaches in special trains of day coaches and people traveled in them not for the sake of getting anywhere but for the novelty of movement at the dizzy rate of 40 miles an hour.

If the Pullman cars were crowded, how much greater would the packing and jamming be in the day coaches, for it was a daylight trip and the coach fare was considerably cheaper. I wandered through the train into the coaches. It was disconcerting to see that they were half empty.

The crowding was confined to the more expensive accommodations of the Pullmans. It seemed revelatory of a peculiarly American psychology. The train obviously carried many more people than usual and this increase over the normal traffic of the holiday season must have been due to the cheapness of the special excursion fares. But having saved money by taking advantage of these low fares the excursionists felt that they ought to spend some of the savings by taking Pullman accommodations. That would puzzle a Frenchman. He would never be able to co-ordinate crowded Pullmans and half empty coaches with the existence of an acute and general depression.

Keeps Her Nationality

English Wife Wins Right to Remain British Subject

Here is the story of the triumph of a British wife who has persistently refused to give up her country—a woman who, despite the proclamation of the law that she was an alien, proudly maintained she was British and has now won her case.

She is Mrs. Grace E. Tyndall, of Newent, near Gloucester. Her husband went to the United States and became a naturalized United States citizen. But Mrs. Tyndall did not agree.

A few months ago Mrs. Tyndall returned to England and registered as an alien. He was then told that according to British law his wife was also an alien.

Mrs. Tyndall, however, refused to register and made a declaration for retention of her British nationality. Whitehall would not accept it, and she was told that she was an alien and was prosecuted, and on November 15 at Gloucester was fined £1.

Her case was taken up by various women's organizations, and Whitehall was again asked to look into the matter.

Mrs. Tyndall made another declaration, applying for retention of her British nationality, and this time it was accepted.

A two-headed snapping turtle, which spent most of its lifetime trying to decide which way to go, died in a research laboratory at Schenectady, N.Y. Until a year or two before, when the left head died, the turtle appeared in a laboratory, according to the laboratory staff, as to which way to walk, when to sleep and when to stay awake.

Nearly 2,000 houses are being built through government aid in the Irish Free State.

FARMERS TAKE 70 PER CENT OF THEIR OWN FLOUR.

New Airplane Nearly Ready For Delivery

Prize Of Wales' Machine Will Carry Twelve Passengers

The "Princes of Wales" new aeroplane, a powerful twin-engine high performance monoplane, is expected to be ready for flight early this year. The prince's private aerodrome at Smith's Lawn, in Windsor Great Park, has no longer accommodation for a machine of this size, and, together with the light aeroplane which the prince has used for the last year or so, it will be housed at Hendon aerodrome.

Like the prince's other aeroplanes, the new machine will be finished in scarlet and blue, making it easily recognizable in the air. Normally the big saloon cabin will be furnished for the transport of not more than six passengers, though there is room for 12 if necessary.

This means that the prince will be able to travel with all of his luggage and members of his entourage in the new aeroplane, eliminating the need for his personal staff to fly in other craft when urgency goes with the prince's own party for a travel to oblige use of the airway. The prince's cockpit forward will be equipped with full dual control, and the prince, one of the world's keenest private aeroplane owners and a good pilot himself, may occasionally be expected to spend much of his time aloft in one of the pilot's seats.

Men and Machines

More Figures Show Great Difference In Production

In ancient Rome, it took one shoemaker 2½ days to make a pair of shoes. Today, in a modern shoe factory, one man produces in the same time, 82 pairs of shoes.

Five thousand years ago a brick-maker produced in a 10-hour day, not more than 450 bricks. One man today, working in a brick factory, can produce 10,000.

A century ago one man produced 25 tons of pig iron a year, and 800 tons of iron ore. In 1920 in the Mesabi range of Minnesota, the production of iron ore per man per year was 20,000 tons.

One man today produces more electricity than the average man of 1914. In four days, one man tending one machine could supply the entire Canadian import of electric light globes.

One hundred men, working in a modern brick factory, could supply all the bricks needed in the United States. No other brick factory in the world can make bricks, without a handful of men.

A modern steel rolling mill in full operation, with almost no continuing attention, and requires only a handful of men.

Where Taxation Is Heavy

Crushing Weight Being Carried By People In Great Britain

Something of the crushing weight of taxation in Great Britain is heard of from the comparison of the debt per head of population of the United Kingdom with the debt per head in the British Isles.

The debt per head in Britain is £138.

The debt per head in the United States is \$24.

The taxation per head in Great Britain is £16.

The taxation per head in the United States is \$16.

She: "What is your favorite sport, doctor?"

He: "Sleighing."

She: "No. I mean apart from business."

"I think your picture's adorable. It breathes the very spirit of desire. What are you going to call it?"

Large numbers of men, formerly employed in radio manufacturing plants in the Netherlands are returning to work.

They say Shakespeare never did the same story twice, but there's nothing unusual in that. Plenty of court witnesses have the same record.

DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS
FOR HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION

Mixed Being Historic

January 1, 1933, Was Chosen Date For Inauguration Of Reformed Calendar

January 1, 1933, fell on a Sunday, the first day of the week. This may seem of no interest in particular, but the fact is that this date might have gone down in history. January 1, 1933, was the day chosen by the calendar reform for the inauguration of the reformed calendar.

This was because it is the first year for a long time to come that begins on a Sunday. The proposed new calendar it is almost unnecessary to remind you, would have had 13 months of 28 days each. Each month would begin on Sunday the 1st, so that every Sunday hereafter would be either the 1st, 8th, 15th or the 22nd. There would never be a Sunday the 29th of course.

With each month limited to 28 days, that would mean that something would have to be done with the days beyond the 28th and 31st days. So it was agreed that they would all be gathered together, made into a separate month, and called Feb. It was proposed to insert this month between June and July. To take care of the odd day still left over, the plan was to make it a sort of non-day, and stick it in between Saturday, December 28, and Sunday, January 1. It was to be a universal holiday.

Calendar reform was "and was" in use exclusively by the military and naval forces. But like other schemes for improving the world, it dropped into the category of unfeasible business when the Government came along. It will not be taken up again, of course, but that will not be for some years to come, by the looks of things.

In the meantime, however, it may be applied to give a passing nod to January 1, 1933, as a date that might have been historic—Ottawa Citizen.

Library Of Firearms

Room In Chicago Contains Every Type Of Weapon

Chicago has a scientific crime detection laboratory, description of which holds interest akin to that in tales of Sherlock Holmes. Of special note is a small, square room in the basement of the Northwestern University, called "the hall of death," by those who close by.

In prominent display and printed in red, are the door records. "Danger. This room protected by tear gas bombs." There is no fooling about this sign; every word means that it says.

The room contains 3,000 "saw" detail instruments. It is a library of every firearm ranging from pistols to machine guns and revolvers to mace guns, rifles and other firearms. The pieces, placed in glass cases running from the floor to the ceiling, have either killed men or women, or have been taken from hoodlums who may have used them in murders.

Each weapon has a numbered tag attached, which refers to an index describing the crime or crimes. Every firearm contained in this latest complete library has been tested by experts ascertaining its carrying capacity, especially how it carries grooves run, whether it twists its rifle, its clockwork or counter-clockwise.

Identification of bullets from crime scenes can easily be made. No one has ever tried to break into the "saw death" library, but if any attempt was made, the tear gas is ready. The sign was posted there because gangsters, desiring to protect their "pull" on trial, might take notice to destroy the weapons held by the laboratory.

Fact You May Not Know

Did you ever know that part of Canada is in Scotland? It may seem funny, but it's true, that King Charles I. had the opinion that Edinburgh Castle belonged to royal warrant to be a part of the new United Kingdom in order that the newly created Nova Scotia baronets might "take notice" of their land, and that the edict was never repealed.

When Into Family
If you have been perplexed by a guest lounge, here's another story: young Californian, returning from a week-end visit to his fiancée, baron in the busy, commanding congregation. "Hoorsay," he yelled. "My folks have accepted me at last. I know, for they called me down for using one of the guest towels."

Fashion's latest whim is a complexion to match the attire. Many are right of this because there's no such thing as a threshold complexion.

Prepared For Death
A fish from Chaco streams which can dig itself into the mud and live for days on its way to the British Museum. It has two kidneys, in which it secretes water for its lubrication. When rivers dry up between rains the fish burrows into the mud.

The sugar crop of the Philippines last season was 26 per cent greater than that of the year before.

Tea is said to be the world's best popular beverage.

The Jewish calendar, which assumed to pre-date the fourth century of B.C., who lived in the fourth century, A.D., dates back to 3761 B.C., thought to have been the date of creation.

One-fifth of the population of the United States attend the movies daily.

Over Millions Dollars Handed Back Yearly In Refunds

The Crows of Britain is the cheapest monarchy in the world. The taxpayers actually make a profit of £740,000 out of the financial relations between the king and the state, for, though the king draws a nominal salary of £470,000, he voluntarily relinquishes every £120,000 in revenues from the crown lands. The king's real salary is £130,000 a year. The rest of the civil list is made up of gifts from the king's expenses, and upkeep of the royal households and palaces; £132,000 is spent every year on royal bounty and gifts apart from personal donations of the king and queen.

Only two of the royal residences, Sandringham and Balmoral, are the king's private property. The latter was bequeathed to him by King Edward.

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The Crows of Britain is the cheapest monarchy in the world. The taxpayers actually make a profit of £740,000 out of the financial relations between the king and the state, for, though the king draws a nominal salary of £470,000, he voluntarily relinquishes every £120,000 in revenues from the crown lands. The king's real salary is £130,000 a year. The rest of the civil list is made up of gifts from the king's expenses, and upkeep of the royal households and palaces; £132,000 is spent every year on royal bounty and gifts apart from personal donations of the king and queen.

Only two of the royal residences, Sandringham and Balmoral, are the king's private property. The latter was bequeathed to him by King Edward.

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Sir Thomas Horder, distinguished Physician of London, England, has stated:—

"THE WILLING AND HAPPY WORKER WILL GET MORE WORK DONE AND DO IT BETTER THAN THE UNWILLING AND DISCONTENTED WORKER. IT IS IN THIS DIRECTION THAT ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES LIKE BEER MAKE THEIR GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY.

"APPETITE IS A FUNCTION OF THE BRAIN AS MUCH OR EVEN MORE THAN OF THE STOMACH, AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION AND NUTRITION IS VERY GREAT. IT IS STIMULATED BY A MODERATE USE OF SUCH A BEVERAGE AS BEER, AND AT THE SAME TIME ZEST IS GIVEN TO LIFE WHICH RESULTS IN LARGER AND RICHER ACTIVITIES."

Agents For The Brewing Industry of Alberta.

DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

WE DELIVER
PHONE 39
GLEICHEN

This Advertisement is not inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board or by the Government of the Province of Alberta.

THE OPEN ROAD

Suppose you came suddenly upon two roads. One straight, well-trodden—the other thin and twisting off into undergrowth. If you didn't want to arrive at any place in particular, you might choose the latter. But not otherwise.

Before you, as a buyer, run two roads. One is the road of knowledge of an advertised product. Thousands use it. There is no mystery about it, no doubting, nothing hidden. It leads the way definitely to flour floor wax, clothing and food stuffs that will give you satisfaction. When you use an advertisement, you use an open road.

When you don't use advertisements, you go the doubtful road. You have only hazy knowledge of the product ahead. No trademark or name to depend upon guides you. The result may or may not be worth the effort. You don't know.

Read the advertisements. Anything widely advertised—breakfast food, hammer, hair tonic—has proved itself good by advertising.

Advertisements put you on the open road to satisfaction

The Call,
Gleichen,
Alberta

BEHIND THE LOCKED DOOR OF IMMENSE WEALTH

Her father had many millions—yet she was shut out from love! Lovely Marion's most engrossing role.

MARION DAVIES

"FIVE AND TEN"

GLEICHEN COMMUNITY HALL
2—SHOWS 1:30 and 3 P.M.
USUAL PRICE

TRUCKING

Have you any trucking to do? If so see me for special.

Good mine run coal \$4.75 a ton. Carriage on Indian coal \$1.50 per ton. I handle Turner Valley gas in any quantity. Drive up to our modern filling station and try it.

Residence Phone No. 13
TED KRAUSE

The Gleichen Flour Mill

Now is a good time to get a supply of flour for next summer. Flour milled within the next two or three months will be at its best these or four months later. In the meantime you will have the bran and shorts for the horses, milk cows or pig during the winter months when they most need this class of food.

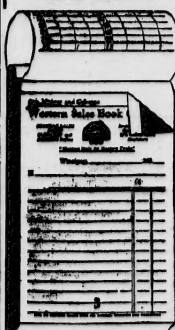
The Gleichen Flour Mill would prefer to have its patrons pay for the grinding and take all that the wheat makes but will exchange either flour, bran or shorts for wheat at prevailing prices.

QUALIFIED WATCHMAKER JEWELLER

Prepared to repair all makes of watches and clocks and jewelry. ALL WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY, AND DONE AT REASONABLE RATES.

V. HACKWORTH,

COUNTER SALES BOOKS



Standard prices ranging from 6 cents a book in lots of 500; 8 1/4 cents a book in lots of 250. Price higher for smaller lots and lower for larger lots. Samples may be seen at

THE GLEICHEN CALL

Town & District

The dance staged by the Clary A.C. F. A., last Friday night was well attended. The club was highly pleased with the success that attended their efforts.

It sure was cold last week and reminiscent of early days—the stockmen on the reserve had to get out among the cattle on the range. How would you like a 30 mile ride on horseback with slow moving animals and face the wind at 30 miles per hour. That's what the old cowboys had to do and by-the-by they got results on their chinks not bought over the counter. Ask Robert Clark or Campbell Evans if this is right.

Next Friday, February 17th, a wheat pool meeting will be held in the Meadowbrook Hall. J. A. McArthur will discuss the wheat market situation. W. Pettigrew, the pool representative will also be present.

A meeting of the Gleichen U. F. W. A. was held last Thursday, February 9th, at the home of Mrs. J. L. Sammons. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Mrs. Elder. Fourteen members and two visitors were present for the meeting. After the business matters had been discussed Mrs. J. A. McArthur gave a report on the annual convention which she attended as a delegate of local U. F. W. A. Mrs. R. B. Hayes read a paper on the origin of St. Valentine's Day. Mrs. Elder also gave a reading. Tea was served by the ladies of the local.

The Gleichen ladies bazaar will start next Friday. Several outside stinks are expected to take part.

We have been shown a design of an upholstered front gate which seems destined to become very popular. The foot board is cushioned and there is a wavy soapstone on each side; the inside step being adjustable so that a short girl can bring her lips to the line of any given mouth without trouble. If the gate is occupied at 10:30 p.m. an iron hand extends from one gate post, takes the young man by the left ear, turns him around and he is at once started toward home by a steel foot. The girl can if she likes, set this part a later hour than 10:30.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Call is not responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents. Editor Call:

Re the Meadowbrook drama. Mr. A. E. Wilson, the present president of the hall did not think it was fair to blame the present board for neglect. It was meant for the last board and who have been taken up at the annual meeting in November. As far as the writer is concerned he is not going to take anymore notice whether the parts are found or not. If other things are allowed to drift, without taking any notice the community spirit is fading.

J. A. GRANT.

Editor Call:

At various times I have seen articles in your publication re Kant Ki-Kwah with headquarters at Crispinville. If I am going to hold office as chairman I would be pleased to call attention of the public to a few very important changes which I consider should be made. Any member who will agree to kick constructively in the future will be permitted to do so. And to make sure that our kicking will be well founded, I suggest that we spend a part of our surplus money in securing a half dozen of the most authentic and reliable publications available and pending the wish new improvements on our club property the meetings will be held at the home of the chairman. All members are earnestly requested to be present and a very cordial invitation is extended to all who care to join in our work to come along. Next meeting March 1st, at 2 p.m. at which time it will be proposed to change our club name to Community Forum.

H. H. ELLIS.

ROYAL BANK

(Continued from page 1)

recovery. The proposed plan liquidation of German securities in liquidation something of the same kind. Unless plans can be developed along similar lines to rehabilitate large areas which are in financial chaotic condition, on the basis of a broad, long term view of the general good and without the prospect of the immediate profit which would tempt private capital, there can be little hope of more than a gradual redemption of investment in backward countries which was the outstanding feature of world business for two or three generations before the war and of the post-war period up to 1929.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING

will be held at
ODDFELLOWS HALL

Gleichen, February 23

Commencing at 2 p.m.

The following subjects will be dealt with:

Soil Cultivation and Soil Drifting—
E. L. Gray, Field Crops Commissioner.
Hog Raising—Prof. J. P. Sackville,
University of Alberta.
Dairying—S. G. Carlyle,
Livestock Commissioner.

All Interested Are Invited to Attend

ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HON. GEO. HOADLEY, S. G. CARLYLE,
Minister of Agriculture. Livestock Commissioner.
and Sup. of Institutes.

The Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited

(Incorporated and Licensed with the Board of Trade Commissioners)

OPERATING
375 Country Elevators
100 Flour Warehouses
275 Coal Sheds

Terminal Elevators at Vancouver • Capacity 6,000,000 bushels

Bankers

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Canadian Bank of Commerce Bank of Montreal

Our prices on
GOOD YEAR
TIRES
are unbelievably
LOW



Come in and see
your size

GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaker
And Embalmer
MOTOR HEARSE

Artificial wreaths always
on hand. Weather does not
effect these flowers in any
way

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

UNITED CHURCH

Rev. V. M. Gilbert, Minister.
February 19, 1933.
11 a.m., Church school.
7:30 p.m. Worship. "Reverence
and Research."
9 p.m. T. P. S.

COMING EVENTS

Feb. 25—Six Sisters' W. A. Whist
drive in Legion Hall.

Many persons are known who have
taken ten or coffee daily for period
of 50 years without apparent ill
effects.

On the other hand, children, persons
with unstable nervous systems, per-
sons who act unfavorably to stimu-
lation of any kind, should avoid tea
or coffee. In such people sleep is
interfered with, and the system is
constantly whipped up to a point when
the nervous system is unable to with-
stand the strain.

It is also inadvisable, when greatly
fatigued, to attempt to relieve this
feeling by drinking tea or coffee.
This is like whipping a tired horse.
The coffee does not relieve to over-
come the fatigue, placing, however, an
added burden upon the worn-out
man.